

A SYNOPSIS OF THE GENUS *BARINUS* CASEY IN NORTH AMERICA (COLEOPTERA CURCULIONIDAE)

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While studying the members of the genera *Barinus* Casey and *Barilepton* LeConte recently, the author discovered several new forms and not a little confusion as to the limits of these genera. The species falling in the genus *Barinus* are discussed here. Those falling in *Barilepton* and related genera with connate claws will be discussed in a forthcoming paper.

The two afore mentioned genera are very alike in general appearance and in most morphological characters, thus leading to considerable confusion. The only reliable character for separating the two genera, which can be easily distinguished, is the form of the tarsal claws. In *Barilepton* the last tarsal segment is single and not in the least cleft at the tip. In *Barinus* the last tarsal segment has two claws though these are very closely connate to near the tip in some species. In *Barinus robustus* (Blatchley) and *Barinus productum* (Casey) this character is a little difficult to see but careful examination will show that the claws are actually connate to very near tip. There are no basic differences in either the male or female genitalia.

The author is indebted to the persons and institutions which made material available for study. The author is particularly indebted to Miss Rose E. Warner of the United States National Museum, Dr. Milton W. Sanderson of the Illinois State Natural History Survey and Dr. J. J. Davis who made arrangements which allowed the author to examine material in the Blatchley Collection at Purdue University.

Barinus Casey

Barinus Casey 1886, p. 255. Blanchard 1887, p. 87. Blatchley and Leng 1916, p. 411.

Elongate-oval to very elongate and linear; rostrum rather short, never longer than the prothorax, thick, curved; head rather large, strongly rounded; antennae inserted beyond the middle of the rostrum in both sexes; scrobes oblique, passing beneath at the base of the rostrum; prosternum usually deeply and narrowly impressed or sulcate; scutellum small, usually denuded; tarsal claws connate at least to middle.

Genotype: *Barinus squamolineatus* Casey would be the genotype by monotypy, but it is a synonym of *Barilepton cribricolle* LeConte, thus *cribricolle* becomes the genotype.

Most of the species of *Barinus* occur east of the Rocky Mountains. *Barinus difficilis* Casey apparently occurs in Southern California as the holotype and only example known to the author was from Southern California according to Casey. Most of the species are rather southern in distribution. *Barinus cribricollis* (LeConte), however, ranges northward to New York and Michigan.

All species occur in swampy or very wet areas. Most species breed in various sedges and grasses. One species has been recorded from *Sagittaria*.

KEY TO THE SPECIES OF *Barinus* IN NORTH AMERICA

1. Elytra each with one complete stripe of white or cream scales from base to apex; the remainder of the elytra glabrous. 2
- 1'. Elytra squamose above, the scales forming shorter or longer lines on most of the elytral intervals. 3
2. The complete stripe on each elytron confined to intervals 4, 5 and 6. *bivittatus* (LeConte)
- 2'. The complete stripe on each elytron confined to the second interval; the base of intervals 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 may be clothed with a few scattered scales. *elusus* Blatchley

3. The scales lineate in arrangement on other than the second and third elytral intervals; when the latter are densely squamose throughout, intervals 2, 4, and 6 are paler at least basally..... 4
- 3¹. Elytra rather evenly squamose above, the scales not lineate except for a feeble line on part of the second and third elytral intervals..... 6
4. Body not densely squamose throughout; many intervals sparsely clothed at least in part with narrow setalike scales.....*cribricollis* (LeConte)
- 4¹. Body densely squamose throughout, all elytral intervals with broadly clavate scales of near uniform size, the scales yellowish brown in color, but white on the even intervals, usually paler, especially towards base..... 5
5. Prothorax with the scales of the ventral side large and dense toward the sides; pronotal punctures finer and moderately close.....*suffusus* Casey
- 5¹. Prothorax with a large apparently denuded area on the flanks of the ventral side toward the base, on which the scales become very sparse, pronotal punctures coarse and denser.....*difficilis* Casey
6. Form more broadly oval; (fig. 3)..... 7
- 6¹. Form elongate, very narrow; (fig. 7)..... 9
7. Vestiture dense, the scales broad, large; the anterior coxae separated by about one-fourth their diameter.....*lutescens* (LeConte)
- 7¹. Vestiture sparse, the scales narrow-elongate; the anterior coxae separated by nearly one-half their diameter..... 8
8. Larger, over 3.0 mm.; apex of prothorax very feebly, almost imperceptibly constricted.....*curticollis* Casey
- 8¹. Smaller, 2.4 mm.; apex of prothorax prominently constricted.....*debilis* Casey
9. Vestiture on the prothorax abruptly dense on the flanks, the pronotal area glabrous..... 10
- 9¹. Vestiture on the prothorax not abruptly limited, more evenly distributed, although some examples have the pronotum more sparsely clothed but not glabrous..... 11
10. First and third elytral intervals with one or two rows of scales, the remaining intervals with one row; over all vestiture sparser.....*productum* (Casey)
- 10¹. All elytral intervals with two or more rows of scales, more densely clothed species.....*albescens* (LeConte)
11. Pronotum convex; elytra more densely clothed, with lateral partially denuded areas.....*convexicollis* n. sp.
- 11¹. Pronotum flat; elytra sparsely evenly clothed, without denuded areas..... 12
12. Intercoxal prolongation of prosternum strongly constricted, fused to posterior part of prosternum, no transverse suture apparent between the coxae (fig. 6); larger species, 6.7-8.0 mm.....*robustus* (Blatchley)
- 12¹. Intercoxal prolongation of prosternum truncated between the anterior coxae, a transverse suture very evident. (fig. 4)..... 13
13. Very sparsely clothed with very small, broadly clavate scales which do not overlap on the disc of the elytra; elongate narrow species (the maximum width divided by total length, excluding rostrum, from .2747-.2831).....*linearis* (LeConte)
- 13¹. Very densely clothed with more elongate clavate scales which overlap on the disc of the elytra; broader than the preceding species (the width divided by the length, excluding rostrum, from .2940-.3099).....*confusus* n. sp...

Barinus bivittatus (LeConte)

Figure 1

Barilepton bivittatum LeConte 1878, p. 431.
Barinus bivittatus (LeConte), Blanchard 1887, p. 87. Casey 1892, p. 668. Blatchley and Leng 1916, p. 412.

Elongate, convex; polished black with a faint metallic luster, the legs reddish black; vestiture confined for the most part to two lines of closely placed yellowish white scales extending from the apical margin of the prothorax to the apex of the elytra.

Rostrum three-fourths as long as the prothorax, stout, cylindrical, feebly compressed laterally, evenly arcuate, coarsely punctured basally. Antennae inserted just beyond middle, first segment of funicle very slender and as long as the remaining segments. Club small, elongate-oval and as long as the four preceeding segments combined.

Prothorax slightly broader than long, feebly inflated in apical third, the sides then straight to base, apex feebly constricted; the basal lobe almost obsolete; pronotum coarsely but not very densely punctured with a narrow, irregular, impunctate, entire median line. Scutellum small, slightly wider than long.

Elytra as wide and twice as long as prothorax, the sides feebly arcuate, converging to the apex; striae fine and deep, not punctured; intervals wide, sparsely and confusedly punctured.

Ventral side clothed with white scales, the meso- and metaepisterna and lateral margins of the abdominal segments densely clothed with white scales. Prosternum narrowly, moderately deeply sulcate along middle. Anterior coxae separated by only one-third their width. Tarsi very broad; the posterior pair as long as the tibiae, scaly above, densely pilose beneath. Claws connate for fully half their length.

Length 5.0–5.8 mm., width 1.6–2.0 mm.

Type locality.—"Florida and Georgia". Type in the LeConte Collection at the Museum of Comparative Zoology.

Distribution. Known from various localities in Northern Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama. Collected on *Sagittaria*.

Easily separable from all other species by the striking appearance which is wholly unlike that of any other North American Barid.

Barinus elusus Blatchley

Barinus elusus Blatchley 1920, p. 264; 1922, p. 120; 1928, p. 256.

Elongate, subparallel, convex; shining black, with the antennae and legs reddish brown; prothorax with a broad stripe of white scales on each side, elytra with the second intervals completely covered with similar scales, bases of intervals 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 similarly clothed.

Rostrum three-fourths the length of the prothorax, stout, strongly curved, very sparsely and finely punctured above, punctures coarser laterally in the basal half. Head finely alutaceous, sparsely and finely punctured. First funicular segment two-thirds the length of the remainder united.

Prothorax one-fourth longer than wide, the sides subparallel to beyond apical fourth, then narrowed to apex; pronotum finely punctured, the surface feebly alutaceous.

Elytra scarcely wider at base and two times longer than the prothorax, sides parallel to apical fourth, then strongly rounded to apex; striae narrow, deep; intervals flat, feebly alutaceous, each with a single row of rather fine, shallow, irregularly placed punctures.

Ventral side with the meso- and metaepisterna and lateral margins of the abdominal segments densely clothed with white scales; surface coarsely and densely punctured, the last three abdominal segments more sparsely so.

Length 3.0–3.3 mm., width 1.2–1.3 mm.

Type locality.—Skinner's Hammock, Dunedin, Florida. Type in the Blatchley Collection at Purdue University. Type examined.

Distribution. Known only from the type locality.

This species is close to *cribricollis* (LeConte), but separable by the more slender form and the arrangement of the scales on the elytra.

Barinus cribricollis (LeConte)

Barilepton cribricolle LeConte 1876, p. 422.

Barinus cribricolle (LeConte), Blanchard 1878, p. 87.

Barinus cribricollis (LeConte), Casey 1892, p. 669. Blatchley and Leng 1916, p. 412.

Barinus squamolineatus Casey 1886, p. 256; 1892, p. 670. Pierce 1916, p. 9. Blatchley and Leng 1916, p. 413. (New Synonymy).

Elongate, oval, convex; black, with the antennae and legs reddish black; vestiture uneven, consisting of closely placed white scales in a lateral stripe on the prothorax, on the second elytral interval to near apex where the scales become yellowish brown, on the third interval for a short distance behind middle, on the fourth near base and from basal fourth to apical fourth, on sixth broader, denser, more conspicuous and confined to the basal fourth.

Rostrum short, not more than two-thirds as long as the prothorax, robust, arcuate, strongly punctured on the base laterally. First funicular segment as long as the remaining segments. Head alutaceous, sparsely and finely punctured.

Prothorax nearly as long as wide, the sides parallel and straight in basal two-thirds, then gradually rounded to the rather strongly constricted apex; pronotum coarse, deep and moderately separated; an impunctate median line present in basal two-thirds.

Elytra distinctly wider than, and more than twice as long as prothorax, the sides feebly

arcuate from humeri to apex; striae narrow and deep, strial punctures nearly obsolete; intervals flat, unequal in width, much wider than the striae, finely and confusedly punctured.

Ventral side strongly punctured, thinly clothed with white scales which are denser on the meso- and metaepisterna and the lateral margins of the abdominal segments. Prosternum deeply, longitudinally impressed. Anterior coxae separated by less than one-third their own width. Claws closely connate.

Length 3.1–3.8 mm., width 1.2–1.4 mm.

Type localities.—Of *cribricollis* (LeConte), Enterprise, Florida, type in the LeConte Collection; that of *squamolineatus* Casey, "Illinois", type in the Casey Collection in the United States National Museum.

Distribution. New York west to Michigan and Iowa, south to Texas and Florida. Swept from saw-grass in Florida, sedges and various swamp grasses in Ohio. Also taken by sifting in low swampy areas in February and March.

After study of a long series of both *cribricollis* and *squamolineatus* the author can come to no other conclusion than that they are synonyms. Material compared with the type of *cribricollis* when compared with *squamolineatus* were found to be slightly different, but these differences are due to regional variation only. Many intermediate forms can be found in the area between the type localities as well as in the vicinity of the type localities. There are no differences in the genitalia.

***Barinus suffusus* Casey**

Barinus suffusus Casey 1892, p. 670.

Elongate-oval, convex; black with the antennae and legs red; vestiture very dense throughout made up of large brownish scales which become white toward the base of the sixth interval and feebly whiter on the second and fourth near the base and behind middle; the prothorax densely clothed laterally, sparsely clothed on pronotum.

Rostrum about four-fifths as long as the prothorax, thick, compressed, strongly arcuate, coarsely punctured basally, finer apically. Antennae inserted a little beyond middle. First funicular segment not quite as long as the remaining segments. Club as long as the preceding five segments united, elongate, densely pubescent. Head finely, strongly, moderately sparsely punctured.

Prothorax slightly wider than long, the sides straight and parallel in the basal two-thirds, then broadly rounded and feebly convergent to the broadly constricted apex, the median lobe of the base very small and feeble; pronotum finely and rather closely punctured, a feeble impunctate median line present. Scutellum denuded and shining.

Elytra wider than and a little more than twice as long as prothorax, the sides feebly convergent from humeri to apex; striae narrow (except the first), deep, the punctures obsolete, the first broad, deep and with rather coarse, deep, distant punctures; intervals flat, wide, coarsely punctured, the latter usually obscured by the dense vestiture.

Ventral side densely clothed with white scales which are sparser along middle of the abdominal segments; coarsely and closely punctured. Abdominal segments of ♂ convex with an impression on the first; of the ♀, convex, the fifth with a small impressed denuded area. Claws closely connate.

Length 3.5–4.0 mm., width 1.3–1.4 mm.

Type locality.—"Texas". Type in the Casey Collection. Type examined.

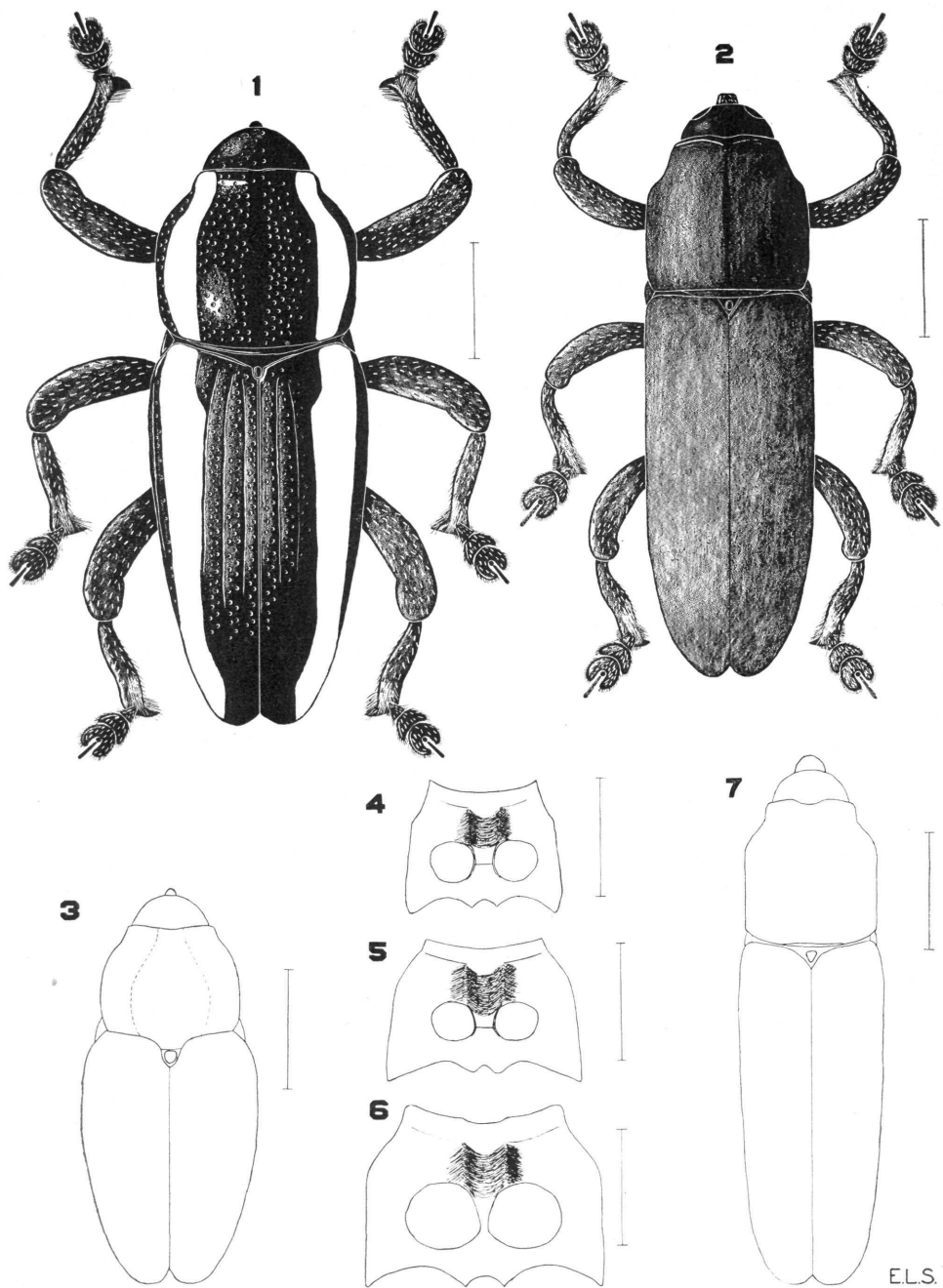
Distribution. All examples seen by the author were from various places in Texas. Examples from El Paso were taken from stems of various grasses.

This species can be separated from all others by the much denser vestiture and the arrangement of it, as mentioned in the key.

***Barinus difficilis* Casey**

Barinus difficilis Casey 1892, p. 671.

Elongate-oval, convex; black, with the antennae and legs reddish; densely clothed with large closely placed pale brown scales becoming white in the basal half of the second and sixth and at base of the fourth elytral intervals and on the flanks of the prothorax.



E.L.S.

1. *Parinus bivittatus* (LeConte), ♂.
 2. *Barinus confusus* n. sp., ♂, holotype.
 3. Outline of *Barinus curticolis* Casey.
 4. Ventral view of prosternum of *Barinus linearis* (LeConte).
 5. Ventral view of prosternum of *Barinus confusus* n. sp.
 6. Ventral view of prosternum of *Barinus robustus* (Blatchley).
 7. Outline of *Barinus linearis* (LeConte).
- (Line represents 1 mm.)

Rostrum much shorter than the prothorax, glabrous, arcuate and densely punctured basally. First funicular segment distinctly shorter than the remainder united. Head finely, sparsely punctured and glabrous.

Prothorax slightly wider than long, the sides parallel and nearly straight to apical third, then broadly rounded and convergent to apex, no apical constriction apparent; pronotum coarsely, deeply and closely punctured; a median, impunctate, fusiform line present. Scutellum quadrate and denuded.

Elytra slightly wider than long a little more than twice as long as the prothorax, the sides parallel to near apical fourth, then convergent to apex; striae fine; intervals wide, flat, moderately coarsely and densely, deeply confusedly punctured.

Ventral side with the sides of the pronotum (except for a large apparently denuded spot just before the mesoepisterna), meso- and metaepisterna and the abdominal segments densely clothed with large paler scales. Prosternum normal, very narrowly separating the anterior coxae. First abdominal segment with a moderate depression. Claws closely connate.

Length 3.25 mm., width 1.25 mm.

Type locality.—"Southern California". Type in the Casey Collection. Type examined.

Distribution. Known only from the unique holotype, a male.

This species is closely allied to *suffusus*, but differs in the much more sparsely punctured head, the coarser, denser punctures, the narrower lateral stripe and the denuded area on the flanks of the pronotum.

***Barinus lutescens* (LeConte)**

Barilepton lutescens LeConte 1880, p. 218.

Barinus lutescens (LeConte), Blanchard 1887, p. 87. Casey 1892, p. 672. Blatchley 1922, p. 120.

Elongate-oval, robust, moderately convex; black, with the antennae and legs reddish black; densely clothed with large yellowish brown scales, which are elongate, evenly distributed on the elytra, where they become gradually semi-erect behind and denuded at the sides in basal half, dense on the flanks of the prothorax.

Rostrum three-fourths as long as prothroax, thick, strongly arcuate, strongly punctured basally. First funicular segment as long as the next five. Club small, slightly longer than the preceding four segments combined.

Prothorax one-third wider than long, the sides parallel and nearly straight in the basal two-thirds, then rounded, convergent and scarcely at all constricted at apex; pronotum coarsely and sparsely punctured, the punctures smaller and much denser anteriorly. Scutellum very small, quadrate, denuded and shining.

Elytra slightly wider than and slightly more than twice as long as the prothorax, the sides parallel to apical two-fifths, then rounded to apex; striae fine; intervals broad, flat, rather finely, moderately and densely punctured.

Ventral side shining and with very remote, setiform scales, which become abruptly denser and broader on the meta-episterna and on the lateral margins of the abdomen. Prosternum rather deeply and very narrowly sulcate. The anterior coxae separated by hardly more than one-fourth their width. Claws closely connate.

Length 3.2 mm., width 1.3 mm.

Type locality.—Columbus, Texas. Type in the LeConte Collection.

Distribution. Known only from two examples, the holotype a ♀, and an example of undetermined sex, Dunedin, Fla., III-26-22, W. S. Blatchley, in the Blatchley Collection.

This species is allied to *albescens*, although differing greatly in form, the arrangement of the vestiture on the ventral side is almost identical, *lutescens* does not possess the denuded subapical spot on the elytra and is more coarsely punctured.

***Barinus curticolis* Casey**

Figure 3

Barinus curticolis Casey 1892, p. 673. Blatchley and Leng 1916, p. 413. Blatchley 1925, p. 103.

Barinus ferruginosus Casey 1920, p. 513. (New Synonymy).

Narrowly oblong-oval, convex; shining, black, with the legs dark reddish black; densely clothed with yellowish elongate-oval scales on the pronotum laterally, on the elytra the scales are sparser, becoming finer laterally.

Rostrum about two-thirds as long as the prothorax, thick, very strongly arcuate, coarsely and sparsely punctured basally. Antennae slender, first funicular segment not quite as long as the remaining united.

Prothorax two-fifths wider than long, the sides parallel and straight to the apical third, then gradually rounded, convergent and nearly straight to the apex; pronotum coarsely deeply and sparsely punctured; with a narrow and irregular impunctate median line. Scutellum small, oval and glabrous.

Elytra slightly wider than and almost two and one-half times as long as prothorax, the sides feebly rounded to an obtusely rounded apex; striae deep; intervals flat, two to three times wider than the striae, coarsely, confusedly and rather sparsely punctured.

Ventral side very sparsely clothed with scales except on metaepisterna and the lateral margins of the last three abdominal segments where the scales are much denser. Abdominal segments finely, remotely punctured, the first segment a little more coarsely and closely punctured. Anterior coxae separated by about one-half their width.

Length 2.7–3.8 mm., width 1.0–1.5 mm.

Type locality.—Of *curticollis*, Saint Louis, Missouri, of *ferruginosus* the same. Types of both in the Casey Collection. Types examined.

Distribution. Rather local at various localities in Maryland, District of Columbia, Illinois, Missouri, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

This species is nearest *debilis* Casey, but differs notably from that by the feebler apical constriction of the prothorax and the larger overall size. The type of *curticollis* is a ♂, while that of *ferruginosus* is ♀. The latter species is only a robust ♀ of the former.

***Barinus debilis* Casey**

Barinus debilis Casey 1920, p. 513.

Oblong, parallel, moderately convex; shining, black, with the antennae and legs reddish black; dorsum rather sparsely clothed with elongate whitish scales which are more distinct on the sides of the prothorax.

Rostrum about three-fourths as long as the prothorax, thick, strongly, evenly arcuate, strongly punctured basally. Antennae inserted slightly beyond the middle. Club and funicle about as long as the rostrum.

Prothorax about one-fourth wider than long, the sides nearly straight, subparallel to apical third, then rapidly rounding and oblique to the feebly constricted apex; pronotum coarse, separated by nearly their diameter, smaller apically; a smooth, abbreviated, median line present.

Elytra about as wide and more than twice as long as the prothorax, the sides parallel, rounding at the apex; striae narrow and deep, striae punctures obsolete; intervals wide, flat and with fine and confused punctures.

Ventral side with very minute and slender, sparse scales which become dense on the metaepisterna and the lateral margins of the last three abdominal segments.

Length 2.4 mm., width 0.85 mm.

Type locality.—"Louisiana". Type in the Casey Collection. Type examined.

Distribution. Known only from the type example.

This species is nearest to *curticollis* but differs notably from that by the stronger apical constriction of the prothorax and the smaller overall size.

***Barinus productum* (Casey) n. comb.**

Barilepton productum Casey 1920, p. 514.

Elongate, parallel, strongly convex and cylindrical; feebly shining, black, with the legs reddish; rather sparsely clothed with fine whitish scales which become a little denser on the sides of the prothorax; the scales a little coarser on the elytra where they form single or partial double lines on the intervals being a little denser at the base of the second and apically on the

third interval.

Rostrum about two-thirds as long as the prothorax, thick, cylindrical, very strongly arcuate, finely and sparsely punctured basally. Antennae inserted slightly beyond middle.

Prothorax nearly as long as wide, the sides feebly arcuate to apical three-fifths, then rounding and oblique to the apex; pronotum with punctures rather small and unevenly separated, an abbreviated, impunctate, median line distinct. Scutellum denuded.

Elytra only as wide as and more than twice as long as the prothorax, sides straight, parallel to behind middle, then rounded to apex; striae fine and deep, stria punctures obsolete; intervals wide, flat and with an uneven series of small and feeble punctures.

Ventral side sparsely clothed with white scales, becoming denser on the metaepisterna and the lateral margins of the last three abdominal segments. First abdominal segment narrowly impressed at middle, the fifth segment broadly and feebly impressed at middle apically in the male. Claws very closely connate, but definitely cleft.

Length 3.3 mm., width 1.0 mm.

Type locality.—"Southern Louisiana". Type in the Casey Collection. Type examined.

Distribution. Known only from the unique holotype, a male.

This species is nearest *albescens*, but with the vestiture much more sparse, not as strongly condensed laterally on the prothorax. On the elytra intervals 1 and 3 with one or two rows of scales, the remainder with one row, while *albescens* has two or more rows on all intervals.

***Barinus albescens* (LeConte)**

Barilepton albescens LeConte 1880, p. 218.

Barinus albescens (LeConte), Blanchard 1887, p. 87. Casey 1892, p. 674. Blatchley and Leng 1916, p. 413. Pierce 1916, p. 10.

Elongate, subparallel, feebly convex; shining, black, with the antennae and legs; very densely, though a little unevenly, clothed with large, elongate, yellowish white scales which are very dense on the sides of the prothorax and throughout the elytra, except along the lateral margins and in a discal spot near apex, these apparently denuded areas and the median area of the prothorax are clothed with very sparse setiform scales.

Rostrum three-fourths as long as the prothorax, very thick and arcuate, strongly punctured basally. Antennae with the first funicular segment as long as the next five united. Club large, pale and nearly as long as the preceding six segments.

Prothorax slightly longer than wide, the sides nearly straight, slightly divergent from base to apical third, then strongly convergent and deeply constricted to apex; pronotum finely and sparsely punctured; the smooth median line distinct. Scutellum very small and denuded.

Elytra at base scarcely wider than the prothorax, the sides straight and very feebly divergent to apical third, then broadly rounded to apex; striae fine and deep; intervals almost impunctate in the denuded lateral areas, coarser elsewhere.

Ventral side clothed with very minute and sparse scales which are denser on the metaepisterna and on the lateral margins of the last three abdominal segments. Prosternum longitudinally and narrowly sulcate. The anterior coxae narrowly separated. Claws closely connate.

Length 2.5-3.4 mm., width 0.8-1.2 mm.

Type locality.—Columbus, Texas. Type in the LeConte Collection.

Distribution. Known from a large series from Columbus and Victoria, Texas and a single example from Westville, New Jersey. Pierce records this species from *Cyperus pseudovegetus* Steud. (*Cyperus virens* Michx.).

This species is not closely related to any other species but is apparently nearest to *productum* (Casey) differing in the characters discussed under that species. Also apparently allied to *lutescens* (LeConte) in that the arrangement of the vestiture on the ventral side is almost identical, but *lutescens* is much broader in form.

***Barinus convexcollis* n. sp.**

Male.—Elongate, narrow, moderately convex; black with the femora and tibiae dark reddish black; densely clothed with broadly clavate, appressed white scales which are slightly denser on the second interval.

Rostrum three-fourths as long as the prothorax, strongly, evenly arcuate, not suddenly bent, finely sparsely punctured along median line, laterally coarsely, deeply punctured in basal two-thirds; apex smooth, shining, very sparsely punctured. Antennae inserted one-third from apex; scape not attaining eyes; first funicular segment elongate, slightly longer than the following three united, second segment slightly longer than the third. Club oval, finely and densely pubescent. Head strongly alutaceous, sparsely, shallowly punctured; the front with a deep, oval puncture between the eyes. Eyes elliptical and coarsely granulated.

Prothorax as broad as long, the sides feebly divergent from base to near middle then strongly constricted to apex; pronotum coarsely, closely, deeply punctured, a narrow, median smooth line entire; pronotum a little less densely clothed with scales than the flanks. Scutellum rounded.

Elytra scarcely wider and twice as long as the prothorax, almost twice as long as wide, the sides parallel from humeri to just beyond middle, then rounded to the apex; striae very narrow and deep, striae punctures very fine, widely separated; intervals flat, strongly alutaceous, finely punctured; disc feebly undulate.

Ventral side strongly alutaceous, sparsely clothed with white scales except on the episterna and lateral margins of the last three abdominal segments. Abdominal segments strongly convex, the first not impressed at middle, the fifth segment with a denuded area but no other modification. Last tarsal segment short, extending only about half its length beyond the third segment. Claws closely connate.

Length 3.8 mm., width 1.3 mm.

Female.—Differs from male only in that the fifth abdominal segment has a deep transverse apical groove. Length 3.6 mm., width 1.3 mm.

Type locality.—Highlands Hammock, Highlands Co., Florida.

Type material.—Holotype, ♂, allotype, 2 ♂ and 4 ♀ paratypes, Highlands Hammock, Fla., V-5-53, N.J. & E.L. Sleeper all in the author's collection; 1 ♀, Alachua Co., Fla., VII-14-54, H.V. Weems, Jr., in Florida State Plant Board Collection. Length of paratypes 3.1-4.0 mm., width 1.1-1.4 mm. The examples from Highlands Hammock were swept from saw-grass on a small island in the cypress swamp.

This species is nearest *B. albescens* (LeConte), but is more convex, more sparsely clothed, without the glabrous area on the pronotum, lacks the denuded areas on the elytra and has darker legs.

***Barinus robustus* (Blatchley)**

Figure 6

Barilepton robusta Blatchley 1920, p. 170.

Barinus robustus (Blatchley), Fall 1928, p. 240.

Elongate, subcylindrical, robust; feebly shining, black, with the antennae and legs reddish brown; uniformly and densely clothed with gray scales.

Rostrum about one-half as long as the prothorax, stout, compressed, basal half coarsely punctured, the punctures becoming finer and the surface smoother apically. Head alutaceous, very finely and sparsely punctured.

Prothorax one-half longer than wide, the sides parallel from base to apical third, then strongly constricted to the apex; pronotum flattened, closely and coarsely punctured; an almost entire, narrow, smooth median line present.

Elytra as wide as and three times longer than the prothorax, the sides parallel to apical fifth, then feebly converging to apex; striae fine and shallow, striae punctures not apparent; intervals flat, wide, alutaceous, moderately coarsely, irregularly punctured.

Ventral side densely clothed with scales which are smaller than those on dorsum, oval and gray. Abdominal segments strongly convex, the first segment in ♂ with a longitudinal impression, the fifth segment unmodified, the ♀ with the first abdominal segment strongly convex, the fifth segment with a feeble median longitudinal impression that terminates in a deep pit near the apical margin. Claws feebly cleft, very closely connate.

Length 6.7-8.0 mm., width 1.9-2.5 mm.

Type locality.—"Margin of a lake 3 miles east of Lakeland, Florida" (Lake Parker, Polk

County, Fla.). Holotype, ♀, in the Blatchley Collection at Purdue University. Type examined.

Distribution. Rather general in Central Florida where saw-grass occurs.

This species with *linearis* (LeConte) and *confusus* n. sp. form a complex set off a little from the other members of the genus. They all may be readily separated from one another by the characters mentioned in the key.

***Barinus linearis* (LeConte)**

Figure 4

Barilepton lineare LeConte 1876, p. 422.

Barinus lineare (LeConte), Blanchard 1887, p. 87.

Barinus linearis (LeConte), Casey 1892, p. 674. Blatchley and Leng 1916, p. 414.

Very elongate, parallel, convex; feebly shining, black, with the legs reddish; sparsely and uniformly clothed with very small, broadly clavate scales which do not overlap on the disc of the elytra, on the sides of the elytra a little sparser.

Rostrum about two-thirds as long as the prothorax, robust, strongly arcuate, strongly coarsely punctured in the basal half, more finely and sparsely punctured apically. First funicular segment scarcely as long as the next four together. Head strongly alutaceous, very finely and sparsely punctured.

Prothorax slightly longer than broad, the sides straight and parallel to apical two-fifths, then rounded and convergent to a feeble apical constriction; pronotum flattened, strongly alutaceous, moderately closely and coarsely punctured, an impunctate, fusiforme median line entire.

Elytra just visibly wider than and more than twice as long as the prothorax, the sides parallel and slightly narrowed to the apical third, then rounded to the apex; striae fine and deep, the striae punctures almost obsolete; intervals wide, flat, rather finely, unequally, confusedly and very closely punctured.

Ventral side sparsely clothed with gray scales, except on the metaepisternum and lateral margins of the last three abdominal segments. Prosternum impressed longitudinally. Anterior coxae rather narrowly separated. Intercostal prolongation of the prosternum truncated between the anterior coxae, a transverse suture very evident. Claws closely connate.

Length 3.7–5.0 mm., width 1.0–1.4 mm.

Type locality.—Sumter County, Florida. Holotype, ♀, in the LeConte Collection.

Distribution. Sumter and Putman Counties, and Haw Creek, Florida. Taken from clumps of saw-grass near Crescent City, Fla.

This species is nearest *confusus* n. sp., but may be separated from that species and *robustus* (Blatchley) by the characters set forth in the key. Also see the discussion after the treatment of *robustus*.

***Barinus confusus* n. sp.**

Figures 2 and 5

Male.—Very elongate, narrow; black, with the antennae, legs and tarsi reddish brown; densely clothed with elongate, clavate, white appressed scales which are rather uniformly distributed over the dorsum.

Rostrum five-eighths as long as prothorax, strongly curved, coarsely, deeply, closely punctured in basal two-thirds, smoother and more finely punctured apically. Antennae inserted two-fifths from apex; scape not attaining eyes; first funicular segment very elongate, almost as long as the following four combined, second segment half again as long as third. Club oval, densely and finely pubescent. Head strongly alutaceous, very sparsely and shallowly punctured on the front between the eyes. Eyes prominent, the edges raised above the surface of the head and very coarsely granulated.

Prothorax quadrate, as broad as long, the sides subparallel in the basal five-eighths, then narrowed to the apex; pronotum flat, very deeply, coarsely and closely punctured, faint evidence of a smooth median line which does not reach base or apex; vestiture uniformly distributed. Scutellum small and rounded.

Elytra slightly wider than and almost two and one-half times longer than the prothorax,

more than twice as long as broad, the sides parallel in basal three-fifths, then rounded to apex; striae narrow, deep, stria punctures obsolete; intervals very feebly convex, strongly alutaceous, confusedly punctured.

Ventral side moderately clothed with elongate clavate white appressed scales and rather densely punctured. Prosternal prolongation truncated between the coxae. Abdominal segments strongly convex, neither the first nor the fifth modified. Claws closely connate.

Length 5.1 mm., width 1.5 mm.

Female.—Differs from the male only in that the fifth abdominal segment has a feeble depression near the middle of the apical margin. Length 6.2 mm., width 1.75 mm.

Type locality.—About 7 miles east of Florida City along Florida City Canal and Palm Drive, Dade County, Florida.

Type material.—Holotype, ♂, Dade Co., Fla., III-I, allotype, same locality, IV-10, 3 ♂ paratypes, same locality, II-24, all in the author's collection. Length of paratypes 5.2-6.0 mm., width 1.6-1.8 mm. All examples were taken from the bases of clumps of saw-grass.

This species is nearest *B. linearis* (LeConte), but may be easily separated by the denser vestiture, more quadrate prothorax, and the more robust form.

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